Saturday Morning, August 1, 1846.

REFORM CONVENTION. In another column will be found two communications on this subject-one insisting upon Staunton and the 17th August, as the place and time for holding the Convention; and the other

other papers their views of the matter:

[From the Augusta (Steunton) Dimocrat]

STAUNTON CONVENTION.—A writer in the Enquirer, over the signature of "An Eastern Republican," proposes changing the time and place of holding this Convention. He urges "that the days are too hot to entice members from their homes, and Staunton too inaccessible, compared with other towns,"—and a farther reason, that it helpings to the Convention counties of the belongs to the Convention counties of the "where no salutary influence could be ex"where no salutary influence could be exHe therefore proposes Richmond as a that it belongs to the Convention counties of the west, where no saturary influences are the suitable place, and the 15th of December as the suitable place, and the 15th of December as the to the other between breakfast and dinner, which time for said Convention to assemble. We observe that action is being had in the Western part of the State for the purpose of appointing delegates. We know not how the Western people with the state of the purpose of appointing delegates. ple will like the suggestion, but we think, rather than hazard a failure, it had better be adopted, provided the West is fairly represented. We will not abate or surrender one jot of her rights.

The Staunton, Spectator, referring to the same

writer, "Au Eastern Republican," says: He proposes, therefore, that the Convention as-emble in the Capitol of the State on the 15th of semble in the Capitol of the State on the Lorent-December next, and that every county be urgently solicited to send as numerous a delegation as possible, not of sectional ultraists, but of patriots ho delight to contemplate the grandeur and glory of Virginia as one united whole-who can inec in a spirit of forbearance and concession, and who may compromise the vexed question of Representation upon terms satisfactory both to the

East and the West.

We think it very apparent that the present appointment must be a failure, and if the Convention is to be postponed until the winter, Richmond would undoubtedly be the most suitable place of meeting—while under other circumstances Staunton would be preterable, and more convenient to the whole State.

The Martinsburg Republican, noticing the

same writer, gives its views as follows: "The 17th of August is now too near at hand, we should think, to postpone the proposed meet-ing of the Convention to be holden at Staunton, until the 15th of December, then to meet in Richmond. We would recommend the assembling of the delegates appointed to the Staunton Convention, and put forth a well prepared address to the people, and, should they deem it advisable, adjourn to meet at the time and place proposed above. Thus ample time would be afforded every county in the State to hold their county meetings and appoint their delegates, and give time sufficient to the East and West to 'compromise, as well they may, the vexed question of representation, upon terms satisfactory to both.' This, we think, would be the better plan. We go for the assembling of a Convention, we care not at what time or place that will secure the greatest what time or place, that will secure the greatest amount of good, and hasten our deliverance from our present enslaved condition. We are contending now for rights not to be influenced by mere party considerations, and which should not be dragged into the discussion of this great question. Reform the abuses complained of in the existing Constitution, extend the right of suffrage, abolish the present county court system, in short, remodel the judicial system, from the highest to the lowest, and all the contemptible advantages taken by both Whigs and Democrats will forever cease, and each and every county be placed upon an equal footing. Until this is done, the double voting complained of by the correspondent of the Enquirer, will be continued by both parties; and who can blame them?"

The Nashville Whig enters its protest against Mr. Webster's policy to suspend hostilities and send an embassy to Mexico. It declares strong ly that Mr. Webster does not speak the sentiments of the Whig party :

"The offer of an embassy, therefore, with a suspension of military operations in the interim, would retard, rather than accelerate, an amica would retain, rather than a construction of the difficulties between the two countries. The people of Mexico must see and feel, before they will believe. Their inability to contend with us must be brought home to the mas of the people, before any well grounded hopes of a pe maneut and honor ble peace can be reasonably entertained. For these reasons, we think the course of policy suggested by Mr. Webster most injudicious and unwise. We think the President, in declaring in his War Message to Congress his willingness to receive or make propo-sitions of peace whenever Mexico should signify her desire to settle her differences with us by ami cable negotiation-we say, in making this official declaration, we think the President has gone

Some time since, on the authority of a Mississippi paper, we published a statement relative to the trial of Mr. Pagaud. A friend of his informs us that that statement was incorrect and injurious to Mr. P., and requests us to republish from the St. Louis Reveille the following facts, in justice to Mr. P. and his numerous relatives in Matice to Mr. P. and his numerous relatives in Mr. P. and his numerous re ryland and Virginia. We do so checrfully, nor having the slightest disposition to do injustice to

PERSECUTION OF MR. H. PAGAUD. -We have noticed, in recent numbers of the Vick-burg (Miss.) papers, the acquittal of Mr. Horace Pagaud, who has been so long persecuted on the basely malicious, and, as has been fully proven, totally groundless charges of having forged Auditor's warrants of the State of Mississippi. Mr. P. was for some years the chief clerk in the Auditor's office. Other clerks were employed-one permanently. Through a special act of the Legislature, Mr. P. was appointed Deputy Auditor, which office he held a few months, and up to the time of the death of the former Auditor of Public Accounts, Col. A. B. Saunders. He then, at the solicitation of his friends, became an applicant to the Governor for the protem, appointment of Auditor of Public Accounts. His only opponent, and the successful one, was the present Auditor, who, a few weeks after his appointment, and but a few days after a personal altercation with Mr. P., became the prosecutor on the charge above alluded to. The prosecution then resolved itself into a political persecution, and has ever since-now about four years-been carried on with the utmost virulence and malignity.-More than a year ago this case came up for trial in the Warren County Circuit Court, at Vickson the water County Credit Court, at vicks-burg, when the Judge on the bench, and who still presides, admitted testimony on the part of the State of the same kind and character precisely which he overruled on the part of the defence, and positively refused to admit; which testi mony embraced all that was of the utmost im portance to the desendant, and confidently relied on by his counsel. The case was, by writ of error, immediately taken to the Supreme Court ror, immediately taken to the detendant.—
by the distinguished counsel of the detendant.—
to the Supreme Court reversed the decision of
The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Constitution upon Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court reversed the decision of the Constitution upon Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court reversed the decision of the Constitution upon Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court reversed the decision of the Court reversed the Court reversed the decision of the Court reversed the Court the lower Court; and recently the case came up for trial again in the Warren Circuit Court, at Vicksburg, and after a lengthy hearing of the prosecutor, who was the only witness on the part of the State, the evidence of the first witness for the defendant was attempted to be ruled out as was formerly done, by the same Judge, who still presided. The distinguished counsel of the defendant forthwith produced the opinion of the Su-preme Court, and read, wherein it distinctly says that the evidence of the defendant must be nitted, assigning as error that it ever was with held. The Court appeared to awaken, and evidently, as suggested by counsel, had never read the opinion. It was decided, at last, to admit the defendant's evidence. The counsel for the defence then proposed to submit the case without argument, which proposal was finally accepted by the Attorney General, and the jury, after a few moments' consideration, unhesitatingly gave a verdict of "not guilty," which was received by the crowds in the court-room with involuntary buists of approbation and applause.

The high standing and heretofore unimpeach-

ed character of Mr. Pagaud was fully established, and the maliciousness and groundlessness of this outrageous persecution made apparent to all. His triumphant acquittal was the source of joy to his aged parents and relatives, than whom none are more worthy and respected, and who reside

in this city.

This case is without a parallel—we never hav ing read or heard before of such gross injustice, outrage and oppression as has been heaped upon this young man-and well it is for the people of Mississippi that they have an independent, impartial and talented supreme bench.

The publicity heretotore given to this case by the newspapers throughout the country, and the numerous exaggerated and talse versions published, render the above statement of facts pro-per, and justice demands the above explanation, which should be cheerfully awarded to Mr. Pagaud by all who have given publicity to the prerious statements.

Extract of a letter dated

Greenbrier County, July 27, 1846. Gentlemen: I notice in your paper of the 21st, you have not heard latterly from the watering places in Virginia, West of the mountains, which shall no longer be the case. We have with the shall no longer be the case. We have quite an agreeable company at this place, num-WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

dious house. The company (under Mr. Potter) will commence their first play to-night, and it will be kept up during the season. This is a desuggesting a later period. A friend asks us to throw out the idea that the 1st October might suit all parties, and that Staunton is as convenient a rendezvous as can be found. We extract from other papers their views of the matter:

[Frantic Augusta (Staunton)] Democrat 1 as well as the beautiful mountain scenery. mode of travelling is by stages, but they are constructed in the most comfortable manner, with good teams and safe drivers. The roads from this, to each of the seven other watering placesthat is, the Blue Sulphur, Salt, Red, Sweet and Red Chalybeate, Hot and Warm Springs-are excellent turnpikes, and during the Summer smooth,

> renders the trip pleasant
> Epes, the supposed murderer of Muir, came Epes, the supposed murderer of Muir, came passenger in a stage to this place Friday night, the 17th July; took passage the next morning to Charleston, Kanawha; no doubt aiming for the Ohio river. Mr. Talbot, his pursuer, reached here Wednesday night following, putting Epes five days ahead, but he has gained on him one day to this place from the time he commenced his He was aware that he (Epes) had changed his wearing apparel, which he ingeniously did in Lynchburg, after selling his horse. Epes passed here entirely unsuspected.

For the Enquirer. Messrs. Editors: I find in your paper of the 21st July, an article from one who signs himself "An Eastern Republican," proposing a change in the time and place of holding the Reform Convention. He objects to the time, because "it is too hot," and proposes the 15th of December, which I am sure will be about as much too cold. But more, the roads are now, and will doubtless continue for some time in good order; but in December the roads will be almost impassable, and it will be entirely out of the power of the Reformers of the West and Southwest to make the trip-the distance will be too great, and the con sequence will be a slim and unequal representa tion from the West. As to the time, I think your correspondent is wrong, and with regard to the place, he is equally at fault. Staunton is certainty the most accessible, as well as most central town in Virginia. From every direction, from nearly every portion of the State, you have stage communication. Therefore I am constrained to believe, that as to the time and p'ace, in these particulars Staunton has the preference. But then there is great objection to the place proposed, Richmond. Situate in the almost extreme Eastern portion of the State, within a few days travel of all the Eastern counties, who would thus be enabled to pour into the Convention any number of delegates that might be desirable to East ern men or for Eastern views, and thus would the voice of the West be completely smothered, and

our delegates forced either to sanction the course of the Eastern majority, which would be thus palmed upon us, or withdraw from the Convenion. In either event the result would prove detwould be silenced for the future—or if we were to leave the Convention, we would be denounced as radicals, censured for the course we pursued, and the friends of the East would prate about our secession, and strive to stir up unkind feelings on that ground. Such would be the result if every county would adopt the suggestion, and send as "numerous a delegation as practicable"—for it would be "practicable" for Richmond city to send one hundred, while the coldness of the weather ble" for Ohio, Monongalia, Wood, or Washington, probably to send one. And thus we would be completely at the metcy and in the power of Richmond city, the town of Petersburg, and the adjoining counties. In fact, the city of Richmond of taxation must fall somewhere, and the town of Petersburg could make it "practiper centage which some capital cable" to send delegations more numerous than the entire West. In this light I view the matter. the entire West. In this light I view the matter, and therefore protest against holding the Reform Convention in a city of anti-reformers, whose now er is sufficient to defeat every object for which the Convention would assemble. Suppose, however, that the Convention would be organized, and the representation be the same as the present House representation be the same as the present House of Delegates, we of the West would be in a condition equally as bad as in the former case—fewer of our counties would be represented, and even those that would be, could not equal the one-third of those of the East, that would have their men in attendance. To hold the Convention in the city of Richmond would be madness in the extreme-the West would be placed in a helpless

I do not pretend to say that "an Eastern Republican' has any improper motive or unfair design in view, but certainly, the result of his suggestions would prove deeply detrimental to the Reformers. Let us have the Convention at Staunton—let us have there too, the "ultraists" on the subject, whom this "Republican" has seen fit to denounce abled to oppress the many. I hope that the time and place, the 17th of August, and the town of Staunton, will be adhered to, and those who are too delicate or too lazy to venture out in "hot dog days," can stay at home, especially when they talk of yielding up and compromising the question of

situation, and some unjust or exciting rule would

WEST. Representation. For the Enquirer. posed to be held at Staunton on the 17th of August, for the purpose of taking into considerahave the necessary action of the people throughout the State, in order to ensure a full attendance

of delegates in the Convention.

I, therefore, beg leave to suggest the propriety of fixing some later day for the meeting of the proposed Convention, say the latter part of September, or early in October. My object is to give the most distant parts of the State time to act in the matter, and send in their delegates fully informed in relation to the wishes and interests of their respective sections of the State, and folly instructed also as to what can and what cannot the compromised, and I have no doubt as to the result. The reforms demanded by the spirit of the age are common to all portions of the State, and called for by the best interests of the whole people. A free and full conference of delegates from all parts of the State will no doubt result in a satisfactory compromise of the basis of representation, which appears to be the main difficulty in the way of a speedy and thorough reheard of Eastern interest and Western rightsbut Virginia will be one and indivisible. NORTHWEST. Marshail, July 22.

Gentlemen : In the Richmond Whig, of the 7th inst, is the following article: "MR. SEDDON'S SPEECH .- The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce must be, we presume, mistaken in the version he gives of a portion of the speech deli-vered by the Representative from this District on the Tariff Bill. According to that writer—and the Enquirer, by copying the statement, would seem to end rse its accuracy—Mr. Seddon asserted that there is less capital embarked in manufacturing pursuits in Virginia now than there was in the year 1810. If, indeed, Mr. Seddon made such a remark, we take it for granted that he is prepared to give to his constituents the bene-fits of the data upon which it is founded; as, in the absence of those data, we can assure him, it has occasioned universal surprise, so contrary is it to the generally received opinion. Our own impres-sion is, that there is now, in the City of Richmond alone, or in the City of Wheeling, a larger amount of capital invested in manufacturing establishments than there was in the whole State in 1810 We shall defer an examination of the question, however, until Mr. Seddon shall afford us an opportunity of testing the accuracy of his extraordinary statement, (if he made it,) by accompanying it with the facts upon which it is found-

These supposed declarations of Mr. Seddon have been in this city, and no doubt elsewhere, the subject of severe criticism and animadversion. The Whig in the article taken from it questions the accurary of the statement, and, as the result

will show, very properly.

I have read, with great attention, pleasure and profit, the very able speech of the Representative from this District, and nowhere in it is there to be found such a position as is attributed to him.

The statement is, "Mr. Seddon asserted, that

will find as fine fat beef, mutton, venison, and poultry of all kinds, as any country can afford, and a p'enty of it. The proprietor (Mr. William B. Catwell) has spared no pains or expense in procuring the best of managers, and has done every thing to insure health and comfort to his visiters. In addition to other amusements of the place, there is a theatre erected, quite a commodious house. The company (under Mr. Potter) and an advocate of the manufacturing interest,) and or Mr. The Indians are nearly three times as numerous as the whites. They pay a capitation tax of from one to five dollars, which must necessarily be very degrading. The mixed castes form a very numerous classes, he goes on to show, from the report of classes, he goes on to show, from the report of classes, he goes on to show, from the report of classes, he goes on to show, from the report of classes, he goes on to show with the destination of the part of the population. It is said that the Indians are nearly three times as numerous as the whites. They pay a capitation tax of from one to five dollars, which must necessarily be very degrading. The mixed castes form a very numerous classes, he goes on to show, from the report of classes, he goes on to show from the report of classes, he goes on to show from the report of classes, he goes on to show from the report of classes, he goes on to show from the report of the pay a capitation tax of from one to five dollars, which must necessarily be very degrading. The mixed castes form a very numerous classes, he goes on to show from the report of the protected and the people of the South are an are nearly three times as numerous as the whites. \$21,000,000. Virginia, at the same period, with a population of 900,000, had only manufactures amounting, in annual value, to \$15,000,000.
From the accurate statistics of the census of 1840, manufacturing capital in Virginia was about \$12,000,000; while the amount invested in Massachusetts was near four times as much, (say \$48,000,000—Virginia still ahead of the latter

in population about 500,000. This was in 1840. From recent statistics, Massachusetts has now (in 1846) increased the annual value of her ma-nufactures to \$87,000,000; and the speech goes on tosay, "that although we are without similar sta-tistics from Virginia, no citizen of that State will pretend there has been any thing like a proportionate increase within the last few years." This is what Mr. Seddon says; these are his own words, and every man can answer for himself has Virginia increased or not proportionably with Massachuseus? Now, from this statement, what has Mr. Seddon

First. Upon the authority of Tench Core : that in 1810, the annual value of manufactures in Massachusetts was \$21,000,000. In Virginia

Second. Upon the authority of the statistics of the census in 1840: that the whole manufacturing capital of Virginia was \$12,000,000-Massachusetts near four times as much, (\$48,000,000) Third. That from statistics recently taken with much care, in Massachuseus, the annual value of her manufactures amount to \$87,000,000.

With these facts, what becomes of the statement attributed to him—that "Mr. Seddon asserted that there is less capital embarked in manufacturing pursuits in Virginia now than there was in 1810." The reader, I am sure, can be at no loss for a verdict.

And let those who have played the critic, and

chuckled over a statement, that upon its very face, was at least questionable, be more cautions in future, how they indulge their sneers at the expense of reputation and of truth. Very respectfully, yours, VERITAS.

30th July, 1846. The Whig will please copy.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

The Whig cry of alarm at the Repeal of the Tariff. Messrs. Editors :- I am a plain countryman, not much accustomed to take part in the political questions which constantly arise before the country. The tariff of 1842 is about to receive its doom in Congress; a measure more compatible with justice and equity, we trust, is to take its place. Now it does seem a little strange that so much clamor and disturbance should be raised by certain parties and interested persons in the Union, when they see Congress engaging earnestly in the consummation of one of the great measures which was most distinctly and emphatically proclaimed in 1844, to be one of the main articles in the Republican creed. The people, by a large and overwhelming majority, decided against Mr. Clay and his party, in 1844; and is it fair, is it consistent with the tenents of Republicanism, that rimental or ruinous; if we were to sanction what the measures of the man thus rejected, an unrighteous majority might see fit to do, we should survive the fate of the man himself?— Is it not a shameful mockery of our elective system, to say that measures which the people have repudiated at the polls shall be still persisted in, because their repeal may somewhat diminish the enormous profits of those who rely upon the bounties of the Government? Shall not the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man, be heard, as well as that of the manufacturer Truly we have come to a pretty pass, when the representatives of the people cannot alter or and the wretched condition of the roads at that season of the year, would render it "impracticalland, without incurring the threats and anothemas of the whole class of pampered and bloated capitalists, who subsist by wringing from the laboring and consuming classes the pittance which is allotted for their support. This burden per centage which some capitalists have received cannot be acquired without inflicting gross stly rate; and the moment some investigation ings of the people, we are threatened with violent revulsions in trace; business of all descriptions is to be jarred to its foundation; mechanics are to be thrown out of employment, and their families reduced to the necessity of soliciting the charities of the world; the great home market (!) is to be torn up, root and branch, and the productions of the farmer are to rot upon his hands; the banks are to be drained of specie to pay for goods imported from abroad, and a suspension of specie payments, with all its attendant evils, is to

> the Whigs, is the veriest humbuggery which has been attempted for a long time past. It will be fortunate for the Whigs, if they desist from course which proved so disastrous to former times.

To the Editors of the Enquirer. Gentlemen:-It is obvious that this country has approached a crisis in the Mexican war; and, as an American citizen, born in a land of free institutions, it is natural I should be desirous to see that war prosecuted in a manner calculated to Mesers. Editors: In your paper of the 7th Ju- bring about, what all desire, a speedy and honoly, I see there is a notice of a Convention pro- rable peace. It must be evident, that anything emanating from a great party, or distinguished leader of a great party, in this country, which tion and comparing opinions on the important tends to cast a damper on the spirits of a large and much agitated question of State reform.- portion of the people-which serves to engender This move I approve of, but think the time between this and the 17th of August too short to a neighboring nation for no definite purpose, and that nation a sister Republic, which was inflaenced to adopt that particular form of government, by our own noble and praiseworthy example-will exert a deleterious influence on our own country, and infuse new hope and vigor into the

enemy. The proposition made in the Senate, by Mr. Webster, to send a formal embassy to Mexico, in order to adjust the existing differences between that Republic and the Government of the United States, has, in my mind, very grave and weighty

And, first, I would observe, that a peace concluded in the manner recommended by Senator can but be temporary in its duration.— Mexico, divided as she is into a thousand different factions, and writhing under the wild struggies and plunges of military desputism, might be induced, at this particular time, to listen to terms of peace; but, as soon as her interior distractions and divisions could be healed, war might be expected to break out again. She would commence depredations on our frontier citizens-and the promise to reconquer Texas might serve to place more than one aspirant in the Presidential chair. The war which would doubtless follow such a course of conduct would be long, bloody and de-

My pext objection is, the uncertainty of Mexi-

co's acceptance of the terms which might be proosed by this Government. I should be induced, from the general tenor of popular feeling in Mexico, and the language of Paredes, to think that, at least, it would be doubtful whether Mexico would accede to terms of peace, fixing the Western boundary of Texas at the Rio Grande, Again: the suspension of hostilities would oc-casion a consumption of time, which, as our fleets and armies would be kept up, would swell our expenses considerably; and, if Mexico ultimate-ly refused the terms offered by us, (as in all probability she would,) a partial union, at least, of her factions, might be expected to take place, and the war would recommence with more vigor and unanimity on her part. The very fact, that we, pended all hostilities, and sent a formal embassy to Mexico, to demand peace, would be sufficient to invigorate and unite the Mexicans. Plausible arguments would be elaborated by their chieftains, to convince the people that we were waging a war against them which we ourselves thought

unjust; and, instead of a speedy termination of the contest, no one can tell how long it would last. Again: We have no sort of experience in lavor Again: We have no soft of experience in layor of a total suspension of hostilities on the part of one of the belligerents, in the midst of war, when crowned with victory, and sending a formal embassy to the other party, praying for peace. This, to say the least of it, was not the way the Marlboroughs, the Eugenes, the Luxembourgs, the Turennes, the Wellingtons and Napoleons of Europe, and the Washingtons and Jacksons of that Gen. T. achieved with inferior numbers, a

our own country, waged war. These are my reasons for not entertaining that high opinion of a scheme, untried, so far as I tivated. But there is another consideration which serves to determine my opinion on the sort of po-licy we ought to pursue towards Mexico—I mean the character and temper of its population.

THE ENQUIRER.

| bering about three hundred, and is supposed in ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them ten or fitteen days to double that; but let them soil and climate of the North over the South, for soil and climate of the North over the So

that the annual value of the manufactures of Massachusetts, in 1810, with 400,000 inhabitants, was From the character, then, of the population of and justice will operate in any great degree upon them. Their temper towards the United States renders it, in my judgment, extremely doubtful whether they would listen to the terms which the Government of the United States, in justice to itself, would be bound to offer. At this crisis of our affairs, the ingredients of

our politics should be, firmness, manliness, decision, rectitude. Efficient war should be waged against Mexico, until she feels and acknowledges that it is to her interest to be at peace with the U. States. No halting, blundering course should be adopted towards her-fighting a little, and treating a little-a battle to-day and a formal embassy to-morrow-but, as the dire appeal has been made to arms and the God of Battles, we should prosecute the war with all our vigor and resources. Mr. Webster said that, as we had now obtained the sole object of the war, the country wanted to know for what it was to be further prosecuted. Mr. Webster could not but have known that

though the attempt, wicked and foolish, on the part of Mexico, to prevent our occupation of that district of territory situated between the rivers Neuces and the Rio Grande, which we acquired in the annexation of Texas toour Federal Union, was the immediate cause of the war, it was by no means the only cause alleged for this country's taking that offence at the proceedings of Mexico, for which that Republic was so prompt in de claring war on this nation. Other grave and weighty causes were alleged. They were, the insult offered to this nation in the person of its ambassador; the indignities put upon our frontier citizens, and the just claims, to a large amount, of the citizens of the country, against the Republic of Mexico. All these, and not the attempt to inhibit the occupation of our rightful territory alone, were urged by the President as causes for bringing Mexico to a sense of her wrong in the war which she has declared against

us. So much for the pretended sole object of the war, which Mr. Webster supposes to be so completely obtained, (but which then was not, and, at this day, is not completely obtained, as to leave us nothing else to do than to send formal embassics to Mexico to conciliate her, that we, magnanimous philanthropists, lovers of right and haters of evil, may cultivate a peaceful, quiet and amicable correspondence with those quiet, just, praceful and moderate semi-barbarians of Mexico.

PUBLIUS.

[From the Raleigh Standard, July 29.] HON. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD.

On Monday last, we received the painful and startling intelligence that the Hon. William H. Haywood had resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and that his resignation had put in jeopardy the new Tariff Bill, which has just passed the House and is now before the Senate. This information was most unexpected to men of all parties here; and at the moment of writing this article, (Tuesday, 4 P. M.) we are still completely in the dark as to the reasons which governed Mr. Haywood in the course he has seen

roper to adopt.

The campaign of 1814 was fought in North Carolina, as well as in other portions of the Confederacy, with a most distinct and vivid understanding on all hands, that the Democracy were opposed to the Tariff of 1842, and pledged, should they be placed in power, to advocate its altera-tion or repeal. In that campaign, Mr. Haywood agreed in opinion with the Democratic party of the State on this vital question; and, indeed, the very Legislature which elected him to the Senate, expressed its decided opposition to the Protective system, and a desire that a Revenue Tariff should be enacted. A majority of the people of this State, in our humble opinion, is at this mo-ment opposed to the Tariff of 1812, and in tayor such a bill as that recently passed by the House d Representatives; and, so far as the Democratic party of the State is concerned, we feel confident that, without a single exception, they heartily ap-proved the course pursued by their Representatives in the House, to wit: Messrs. Dobbin, McKay, Biggs, Clark, Daniel and Reid. These gentle men have truly reflected the will of their consti-tuents and of the Democratic party of the State; but, with the lights before us, we are compelled to say, with profound and unaffected sorrow, that Mr. Haywood has deserted his trie ment when they had a right to count upon his assistance and co-operation, and that in this matter he has proved faithless to his State, faithless to the South, and to the repose and welfare of the whole country Never betity have we penned marged.—
luctant words; but our duty must be discharged.— We go for principles, not men-take from us all things else, but leave us our principles and our

The course of Mr. Haywood will produce regret and sorrow among the Democracy of North follow; the "winter of our discontent" is to begin Carolina-but nothing more. Not one Democrat will be shaken from the path of duty. As one as soon as Congress touches this darling Tariff. All these terrible and appalling consequences are man, the Republicans of the good old State will continue to oppose the abominable Tariff of 1842; nor will they pause in their efforts until they shall see that Tariff abolished, and a just and equal Revenue Tariff become the established policy of the Government. Men may die, or betray the interests of a confiding people; but PRINCIPLES are

> Admiring as we do the extraordinary talents of Mr. Haywood, and proud as we are of his unblemished personal and moral character, certainly we should be the last to prejudge his con-duct, or to impeach the motives by which he was ictuated on this vital question. Doubtless, in a few days he will speak for himself over his own hand. We shall patiently hear his reasons, and weigh them with a determination to do impartial ustice in the premises.

More than this we cannot now say. [From the New Orleans Picayune, July 25.] Later from the Army! CAMARGO TAKEN!

The steamship Fashion, Capi, Fullerton, arrived late last evening, from Brasos Santiago. We have not received our letters by this arrival, but we learn verbally that there is a general movement of the troops up the Rio Grande .-Gen. Taylor was still at Matamoras, but he was sending forward the recruits as fast as his means of transportation would permit him to do so. Asyrices had arrived of the taking of the town

of Camargo, Six companies of the 7th Regiment entered that place a day or two before the Fashion sailed, without firing a gun. These companies were under the command of Captain Whiting and others. When the U. S. troops ar rived at Camargo, Col. Carrajabal was on the oppos te side of the St Juan river. He witnessed the entrance of the troops into the town, but offered no resistance.

Gen. Taylor had received reports from reconnoissance parties, who reported only three hun-dred troops at Monterey. The general impres-sion in the army was, that there would be no resistance offered to the American forces this side of that city. No preparations for an attack of the own were made.

The absence of every thing that indicated resistance on the part of the enemy had led to the belief in the army that the war was at an end .-The impression was that negotiations for peace were on foot. There was no other way counting for the apparent supineness of the Mex-Reports had reached the camp that Paredes

was afraid to leave the city of Mexico-his presence there being necessary to keep down a threatened revolution. Occasional broils between the Mexicans and Texan volunteers occurred. The regular sol-

diers exerted every means for the protection of the citizens, who were promised security and support in case they corduct themselves in a peaceable and inoffensive manner.

There was a rumer in camp that Mr. Lums-

den and his party had been intercepted and out off by the Indians. The report was not generally The volunteers were suffering from diarrhoea,

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY .- The Cour

of Enquiry commenced its session to-day at 10 o'clock. The business was taken up in the pre-

scribed order. As orders and letters were read,

Gen. Gaines rose several times to explain to the

theatre of operations, for volunteers. The fact

brilliant victory, did not by any means rebut the necessity under which Gen. G. was compelled to

take the responsibility he assumed. And the doc uments read to-day showed that before the govern-

ment had received information of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, the Secretary of War had approved of what it now regarded as not jus-

[Correspondence of the Norfolk Beacon ] knowledgments of deeds, &c. OLD POINT, JULY 30, 1846.

Court the circumstances connected with them.— Early in May Gen. Gaines received information which led to the belief that the Mexican army would cross the Rio Grande, (an event which actually took place shortly after) and that their object was to cut off Gen. Taylor from his supplies; and cry 'avaunt!' They are certainly very hard to please.-[Clarksburg Republican. certainly a move showing military skill. He knew that Gen. Taylor would be cut to pieces rather than call for volunteers. He, Gen. G., was the commanding General of the Western Division, and felt it to be his sacred duty to make a requisition upon Governors of States nearest the

Married, on the 29th July, by the Rev. Dr. Plumer, the Rev. WM. Lyon, of New Kent, to MARY Augusta, daughter of Heman Baldwin, Esq., of this city.

Fulkerson, Esq., Mr. John Christopher Guntle, Finger to Miss Kunigunty Dinkle, all of Chitified by the necessity of the case, that is some of | cago city, Illinois.

Petersburg, July 14, 1846-ew4m

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW POLITICAL PAPER, CALLED THE Southern Standard, TO BE PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN VIEGINIA:
Notwithstanding their signal defeat in '44, the dvocates of concentrated power and a strong government, are determined to make another ar a vigorous effort for supremacy in the national councils. The press is the great engine of party in the present age, and in Virginia our opponents are making powerful use of this formidable weapon. A ware that the Metropolis is the great bat ground upon which the heat of the fight is to be sustained, it is to this important point they are directing their most strenuous exertions. The have called to the Whig Mr. Rich'd H. Tolcr a gentleman of acknowledged abilities and great experience; Messrs. Gallaher & Baldwin have been placed at the head of the so called Republican; and the Compiler has been greatly strength ened by the acquisition of Mr. W. C. Carring ton, who to the accomplishments of a ripe scho

lar, adds the force of a vigorous intellect. To this array of forces we have only to opport a single Metropolitan Journal, which, however great its ability, ought not to be left to cope single handed with such a host. To come therefore the aid of the Enquirer and the Democratic party, f they will accept of services so humble, we, the undersigned, have resolved to establish another Democratic paper in the city of Richmond. To this design we have been instigated chiefly by the pressing and frequent solicitations of many of the wisest and most influential members of the Democratic party, and to its support we invoke the aid of our political friends, not only in Virginia, but throughout the Union. The press is a tower of strength, and to the maintenance of our political principles we should cheerfully contribute our mental powers and our pecuniary means.
In this Journal we will endeavor, with wh

ability we may, to sustain the principles and doc trines of the Republican party in their pristine purity. Utterly repudiating all Agrarianism and Racicalism, as destructive of the most valuable social institutions, and worse than Federalism it sell, with which indeed we will not pretend to ompare it, we will advocate a limited construction of the Constitution of the United States, Ie ieving that the plain and obvious meaning of its context, grants full as much power to the General Government, as it is either wise or politic to estow upon it.

When men are secure in the enjoyment of personal liberty and the product of their labor, the active promptings of individual interest ensure a much better investment of labor and capital, than can be obtained by any system devised for the purpose of diverting it from its natural into arti-ncial channels. We shall, therefore, oppose a TARIFF for protection, not only because it is unconstitutional, but because it is in the highest de gree unwise and impolitic.

Accountability is the great check upon human

depravity, and Corporations are corrupt because their members are individually irresponsible; they are, therefore, to be opposed upon general prin-ciples, and only to be tolerated occasionally as necessary evils. In the Constitution of the United States, we find no warrant or authority to establish any of these excre-cences upon the body pol tic; and in the shape of a BANK, we hold that the power would be peculiarly dangerous and ob jectionable.

We shall always oppose the expenditure of vast sums upon local objects, as being not less un wise than unjust; unwise, because the fund is always badly administered, wanting the vigilant eye of individual interest; and unjust, because it ays violent hands upon the acquisitions of the minority, to be expended not for general and ne cessary purposes, but for local and individual

In short, we esteem the Government of the United States a creature of the Sovereign States of this Union, instituted for particular purposes, which cannot be transcended without the most imminent danger of overthrowing that Union, which it was the boast of our ancestors to have rected, and which it should be our pride, as it is ur interest, to preserve.

Although these are our own particular views we are by no means so bigotted, or so illiberal, as to exclude all others from our columns. Our poitical opponents shall always be welcome, provided their arguments are presented in an able and respectful form; all we ask, is the opportunity of refuting them. With right on our side, we are prepared to encounter any comer, no matter weapons he wields; such is our faith in truth, embodied, as we believe it to be, in the principles of the Republican Party.

Although the political will be the chief, it will

not be the only feature of the paper. To the country paper an Agricultural department will he added, which it is hoped the experience of one of the Editors, in that particular enable him to make particularly acceptable to the farming community. This department will be implements, when they can be procured, and it is believed it will constitute a very valuable and popular reasons to the paper; at least, no exertion on our part shall be wanting to make it so. Mechanics and Manufactures shall also receive their full share of attention; and we have engaged the services of one of the first merchan in this city to take charge of the Commercial Department. Able and trust-worthy correspondents will also be procured to keep us constantly advised of the most important news in the princi

pal cities of the Union.

Nor will the claims of polite LITERATURE pas unheeded. We are not unmindful of the variethis department; but we hope by a due admix-ture of poetry and romance, of anerdote, humor and fun, to provide for all, whilst we will endeavor to shock the sensibilities of none. At least, we will promise to our readers a more intellectual banquet than is afforded by the "boarding school Miss" order of literature, which graces, or disgraces rather, so many of the public journals of America.

the responsibility of such an undertaking, and we have encountered them all, after calm and serious deliberation; relying for success upon our determination to labor diligently in the prosecuion of our design. The absolute dependence of one and all of us upon the prosperity of the paper is the best guarantee for the performance of this

Of our own ability for this arduous task, it would not become us to speak. One of us has had some five or six years experience in the editorial department, and another is, by profession and practice, thoroughly acquainted with been promised the aid of some of the ablest pens in the Union, and we start with the hope of seeing the SOUTHERN STANDARD, for such is the name of our paper, take its stand by the side of the first journals of the day. We shall begin with a sheet, the size of which will be commensurate with our means. We know that more paper can be bought for less money; but we have not yet learned to measure mental pro ductions by the yard, nor to estimate the value of thought by the extent of the medium through which it is conveyed. TERMS.

Our motto is, "C eap for Cash." The Datty paper will be published and mailed for s. s. dollars per annuin, - the SEMI-WEERLY for four, and the WEEKLY, for tico.

The paper can only be procured by transmitthe money in advance; and in no case will this important rule be departed from. But any one who wishes to take the paper for a period less or greater than a year, can forward us any amount of money, not less that a dollar, and we will turnish him with the daily, the semi-week y or the weekly, as he may designate, to the value of it, at the rates aforesaid.

Our friends who are sufficiently interested in the success of the paper to encounter the trouble, will please collect and forward to us immediately. The first number of the paper will be issued as soon as we can get our office arranged, say on or about the first of September next.

We will gratefully acknowledge the liberality of such Whig Editors as may be pleased to give this Prospectus an insertion; our political brethren will, we know; do us a favor which, under similar circumstances, we would so cheerfully reciprocate. C. T. BOTTS, reciprocate. R. W. HUGHES J. RICH'D LEWELLEN.

Appointment by the Governor of Virginia. Robert D. Johnson, of Galveston, Commission er for the State of Texas, to take depositions, ac-

AS WAS EXPECTED .- John Randolph's slaves, nearly 400 in number, have been driven away from Mercer county, Ohio, where a tract of land had been purchased for them. How very consistent the Ohio abolitionists are! They wish consistent the Ohio abolitionists are! They wish to effect the abolition of slavery upon the homocopathic principle of stealing away one at a time, and when we give them a big dose, it appears to nauseate them terribly, and up they rise, en masse,

Married, on Tuesday evening, the 28th July, by the Rev. J. E. Edwards, Mr. John Donnan, of Petersburg, to Miss MARY R. R. BOYD, of this city.

Married, on Thursday evening, July 2d, by A

George W. Richardson & Co.

TO WM. M'DONALD & CO.,

ber bushel. Baltimore, May 19-c4m

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:—At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held at the Ca-pitel in the City of Richmond, June 20, 1846; Edmund Christian, Plaintiff: against

Edmund Christian, Plaintiff:
against
Phomas S. Dicken, Committee Administrator of Francis Nelson, decreased, and Committee Administrator de
bonis non of Francis T. Stubbs, deceased, and Sidney
S. Baxter, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of
Virginia, Defendants.
The plaintiff this day filed his bill, and the defend-The plaintiff this day filed his bill, and the defendants their answers to the same, to which answers the plaintiff replied generally; and, thereupon, the cause being docketed by consent of the parties, and by like consent coming on to be heard upon the bill, answers and replications aforesaid, upon an exhibit filed with the bill, and upon the affidavit of J. M. Coulling, taken on brhalf of the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel; on consideration thereof, and on the motion of the plaintiff by counsel, and with the consent of the defendants by their counsel, the Court doth order that the heirs of Francis Nelson, deceased, on the part of his mother, Amy Still, deceased, if any such there be, and if not, then that the heirs of said Amy Still, deceased, on the part of their mother, as the case if not, then that the heirs of said Amy Still, decrased, on the part of their mother, or mothers, as the case may be, do on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, file their petitions, praying to be made defendants in this cause, and exhibit with said petitions the evidence of such heirship; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in said city.

A Copy. Teste,

July 14—C2awsw

P. ROBERTS, D. C.

July 14—e2awsy Copy. Peste,
July 14—e2awsy P. ROBERTS, D. C.

IN CHANCERY—Virginia:—Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Accomack County:
David Fackler and Susan his wife, Maria S. Joynes and Reveil West,
against
Leven S. Joynes, administrator,
The parties in the cause above mentioned, and all persons whom it may in any wise concern, will take notice, that on Wednesday, the 12th day of August, 1846, at the Clerk's office of said Court, I shall proceed to make up the accounts directed by the decree pronounced in said cause, at the June term of said Court, A.D. 1846.
All persons holding musatisfied claims against the estate of the said Tully R. Wise, deceased, will also take notice, that they are required to present, assert and prove the same before me, at the said Cierk's office, on the said 12th day of August, 1836. And all persons holding such claims, will faither take notice, that it they full to present the same before me, as above required, they will be excluded from all benefit of the decree pronounced as aforesaid. MEASE SMITH, July 10—cw4w Commissioner.

IN CHANCERY.—Virginia.—At Rules held in the

The defendant, William H. C. Toney, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country, it is ordered, that the said absent defendant do appear before the Judge of the said Court on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintuff; and that a copy of this order he forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the fond door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
June 19—CVPM\* R. ELDRIDGE, C. C. S. C.

IN CHANCERY.—Virotista:—At a Court held for Prince Edward county, the 15th day of June, 1846; William Doswell, Thomas Doswell, Allen Philips and Etizabeth M. his wife, formerly Doswell, and Morries Taylor and Mary his wife, formerly Doswell, against Henry N. Watkins and James Vaughan and Sally his wife.

wife, Defendants.

The plaintiffs, by their attorney, have this day filed wife, Defendants.

The plaintiffs, by their attorney, have this day filed their bill, setting forth, that a sum of money remains in the hands of Henry N. Watkins, Esquire, attorney in a suit under the style of "Hudson'es, Hudson's administrator," formerly pending in this Court, in which suit there was a final decree pronounced at the Septem her term, 18 th, by the terms of which the said sum of money is due to John Law and Polly his wife. Henry King and Judith his wife, Francis Vaughan and Magdatine his wife, James Miller and Patsey his wife, and Thomas Moore and Susanna his wife who, together with the plaintiffs, and James Vaughan and Saily his wife, are supposed to be the distributers and heirs at law of Saily Mason, deceased, and that, at the time of the said decree, the said persons were absent from the State of Virgina; and their residences were unknown; and that the plaintiffs and the said Watkins have, since the decree aforesaid, made daligent enquiry as to their places of abode, and have not been able to ascertain the same, on consideration whereof, and on the motion of the plaintiffs, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that the said John Law and Polly his wife, Henry King and Judith his wife, Francis Vaughan and Magdalene his wife, James Miller and Palsey his wife, and Tho a lames Miller and Patsey his wife, his wife, James Miller and Palsey his wife, and Tho-mas Moore and Susanna his wife, or their descendants, appear here at the September term next, and make themselves parties defendants in this cause, that their rights may be ascertained; and it appearing by satisfac-tory evidence, that the defendants, James Vaughan and wealth, the Charlett from the Arthur order, that they also apwealth, the Codri with further order, that they also appear here at the next September term, and answer the plantiffs bill: and that a copy of these orders be inserted in some newspaper published in this Commonwealth once a week for eight weeks successively, and that another copy thereof be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county. A Copy—Teste, June 50—cw8w B. J. WORSHAM, C. C. June 30.-cw8w B. J. WORSHAM, C. C.

N CHANCERY—Virginis:—At Rules holden in the
Clerk's Office of Nottoway County Court, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1846:
Samuel H. Hill and Elizabeth H., (widow of Francis
Pollard.) deceased,
Plaintiffs:
acainst

Pollard.) deceased,
against
Patrick Pollard, Robert Pollard, Philip Pollard, Mary
and Elizabeth Blake, infant children of a deceased
daughter of Francis Pollard, and Thomas M. Womack
and Elizabeth P. his wife,
The defendants, Philip Pollard, Mary and Elizabeth
Blake, infant children of a deceased daughter of Francis Pollard, deceased, and Thomas M. Womack and
Elizabeth his wife, not having entered their appearance
and given security according to the Act of Assembly
and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this
Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendants do
appear here on the first day of September term next,
and answer the bill of the plantiffs; and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in the Richmond Enquirer for two months successively, and posted at the
front door of the Court House of this County.
A Copy. Teste, C. W. FITZGERALD, D. C.
June 12—we<sup>2m</sup>
IN CHANCERY—Virguista, to wit:—At Rules holden

IN CHANCERY—Vincista, to wit:—At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Charlotte, the 24 day of June, 1846:

Monroe R. Flippin,
against

against
John B. Watkins, and Charles W. Watkins, and
Thomas G. Watkins, Executors of Thomas Watkins,
deceased,
The defendant, John B. Watkins, not having entered
his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and The defendant, John B. Watkins, not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear before the Judge of the said Court, at the Court House of the said county, on the first day of September term next, and enter his appearance, and answer the plantiff'sbill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Bichmond or Town of Lynchburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of the said County.

A Copy. Teste.

June 12—cw2m WINSLOW ROBINSON, C. C.

IN CHANCERY-VinerSta: - Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Accomack county:
Tabilla S. Custis, who sues, &c., Plaintiff:

against
Louis C. H. Finney, administrator of Tully R. Wise,
decensed, Margaret D. P. Wise, Sarah E. Wise, Tully
R. Wise, John H. Wise, Goorge D. Wise, James M.
Wise, Peyton Wise, Franklin M. Wise, and Warrington
Defendants Wise, Determined the parties in the cause above mentioned. persons whom it may in any wise concern, will take notice, that on Wednesday, the 12th day of August 1816, at the Clerk's Office of said county, I shall pro-

A. O. 1836.

All persons holding unsatisfied claims against the estate of the said Tuity R. Wise deceased, will also take notice, that they are required to present, assert and prove the same before me, at the said Cierk's office, on the said 19th day of August, 1836. And all persons holding such claims, will take notice, that if they fail to present the same before me as above required, they will be excluded from all benefit of the decree pronounded as aforesaid.

Commissioner.

William Brand, David Huckst William H. Timberlake and Minin Brand, Robert Brand, Junio Brand, Coorg.

IN CHANCERY - Vincista: -In Nottoway County Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, April term, le46:
John Powell, Jr., and Elizaber, bis wife, Asa Vaughan, husband and administrator c. his deceased wife, Minion, John Powell, administrator of Mary Perry, wife of William Perry, James M. Bates and William H Bates, which two last are infants, and sue by John L. Morgan, their legal guardian, Plaintiffs: against.

William II Barrs, which two many administrators of Milliam Bates, decased, Isham G. Lundy, administrator of Austin Watcased, Isham G. Lundy, administrator of the his answer to the bill of the plaintiffs; and more than two months having elapsed, as well since the filing of the plaintiff's bill, as the service of process on the other defendants, and they still failing to appear and answer the bill taken for confessed as to them; and, thereupon, the cause came on to be heard on the said bill taken for confessed, as to the defendants, Worsham and Lundy, administrator of Watkins, and on the answer of the defendant, Todd, and was argued by counsel; whereupon, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that the said defendant, Todd, do render before a commissioner of this Court an account of his transactions, as administrator of William Bates, deceased; and the said commissioner is instructed to take any exparte accounts heretofore rendered by the said administrator, as the basis of his account, with leave to the plaintiffs to surcharge and faisiff the same; and the said commissioner shall report with, any matter specially stated deemed pertinent by himself, or which either party may require to be so stated.

A Copy. Teste, C. W. PITZGERALD, D. C.

A Copy. Teste, C. W. FITZGERALD, D. C. COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD'S OFFICE,

COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD'S OFFICE, Nottoway Court Hause, June 8, 1846.

The parties interested in the foregoing decree, will please take notice that I have appointed Monday, the 3d day of August next, on which I shall proceed to take the account as in the said decree directed, at which place and time they are requested to attend, with proper and satisfactory evidence, vouchers and papers, so as to enable me to execute the said decree.

C. W. FITEGERALD, Commissioner.

June 12—evem

BOTANICO MEDICAL INFIRMARY. BOTANICO MEDICAL INFIRMARY.

BS. KENWORTHY & PRICE, BANK STREET,
Petersburg, Virginia, are prepared to treat all persons afflicted with Chronic, and supposed incurable forms of disease.

Persons from a distance can be accommodated with Board at \$4 per week. Medical charges moderate.

Persons destring further information will nease communicate, post paid, with Drs Kenworthy & Price.

C. J. KENWORTHY, M. D.

H. M. PRICE, M. D.

Petersburg, July 14, 1846—wwim

A Valuable Estate
IN THE COUNTY OF ORANGE
MARKET.

TO WM. M'DONALD & CO.,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MER.

CHANTS,

Number 87 & 89 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.
GROGEW. Richardson, J.

I Make M'Conkt.

TENDER their services to the Farmers and Merchant generally, for the sale of all kinds of Grain, and other Produce.

Upwards of twenty years experience, as clerks and congrater of the late firm of WM. McDONALD & CQG, justify them in assuring those who may favor the with their consignments, the highest going rates, and prompt remittances.

Their commissions on all kinds of Grain is one cent per bushel.

Baltimore, May 19—c4m

MARKET.

I my land, upon the Rapid Anne River, in the com of Orange. This Estate is exteremed by those who with equal, if not open the sample of the contain about 600 acres, and 1. That is supposed to each part. Adjoining this less acres, there are also 90 acres of very volume imbersaries the firm of WM. McDONALD & CQG, justify them in assuring those who may favor the properties of the contain about 600 acres, and 1. The two united, which can be had. The two united with their consignments, the highest going rates, and growth of grass, yet their fine adaptinate to a largain crops, and to tobacco, is well known in an one part of this a deposite from the river. and on one part of this a deposite from the clent to enrich at least 200 acres. Its quain man. These walls are 34 feet by 40 heet with an excellent cellar. The cost of woo depend upon its execution. The timber, hear-abundant on the land, and there are two Saw abundant on the land, and there are distintless than one mile. The conty Mils, two Grist Mils, a large Flouring ing Woollen Factory, must add con-venience and value of this Estate, such, that it cannot be made a piese tiarly removed from annoyances of iterity removed from annoyances of tiver has been surveyed, and a com-ing. Will most flatering recent.

> Orange, May 12-ctf EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA to a BE it remembered, that on the contact a 1846, in the seventieth year of the line of the United States of America, William 1 son of said district, as Secretary wealth of Virginia, for and an believe weath of Virginia, for and an behavior of monwealth, hath deposited in the Ures United States Court, for the Engage I ginta, the life of a Book, which is my words and figures to wit: "Reports of in the Supreme Court of Appeals, and Court of Virginia. By Peachy R. G. H. From April 1, 1845, to April 1, whereof he claims for the Commonweal as proprietor thereof, in conformity to gress, entitled, "An act to amend the spectful court rights."

and necessary Negro Cabins. The Gaiden is tive, and the Vard beautiful, with an extensive

tain view. My terms are one-third cash, residue and two years, with or without interest, as agreed between myself and the purchaser. An

specting copy rights."
A Copy Teste,
July 28-cw4w IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :-- At Rules hald A CHANCERY - VIRGINA; - At Bules held in Clerk's Office of the Circuit Supering coarse of and Chancery for Comberland County, on the Monday in June, 1846; Daniel Martin and Elezabeth It's wife, Com-Hudgins,) Thomas II. Hudgins and Falses in

Incy tail to present the same before me, as above required, they will be excluded from all benefit of the decree pronounced as aloresaid. MEASE SMITH, July 10—cw4w

IN CHANCERY.—Visacisia.—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Buckingham county, on Monday, the first day of June, 1840:

John W. Toney and Jesse R. Wilkinson, late merchants and partners, trading under the firm of Toney & Wilkinson, against

James R. Toney, William H. C. Toney, and John Norvell, Thomas Pittman, High Sheriff of Bucklagham county, and Jesse Burton, High Sheriff of Campbell county.

The defendant, William H. C. Toney, not having entered their appearance and entered his appearance and given security, according to the first day of the next Angust term, and account the plaintift, and that a copy of this conforthwith inserted in some newspaper published in City of Richmond, for two months successively posted at the front door of the Court House of county. A Copy, Teste,

June 30—cw2m\*

B. B. WOODSON, D.

> Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of and Chancery for Buckingham county, on Menda foot, his wife and children, Virginia A. Light F. Lightfoot, George A. Lightfoot, M. ry. E. and Philip W. Lightfoot, the last five of whic children of William A. and Caroline M. Lier are under the age of twenty one years, and Clement R. Fontaine,

and as Executor and Executrix of John Gueceased, George H. Matthews, Administrator Guerrant, deceased, Robert K. Hocker, James I. Guerrant, deceased, Robert K. Hocker, James L.;
and Robt, C. Nicholas, Administrators of Force's
deceased, Willis's hambers, William A. Legen,
Ciroline M. his wife, Nehemiah McAshan, Jacob,
Booker, the same Nehemiah McAshan, Jacob,
and James M. Jeter,
The defendants, Nehemiah McAshan, John T.
and Nancy Jeter, not having entered their appand given security, according to the acceptant of the property, and the rules of this Count, and it appearing by a A Copy—Teste,

June 30—cw2m R ELDRIDGE, C. C. S.

IN CHANCERY. - VIRGINIA, to wit: -At Rules in Edward Taylor, James Tacker or Tucker, Samuel Colonna, The defendant, James Tacker, or Tucker, not ha

IN CHANCERY .- VIRGINIA :- In the Clerk's Off of Caroline County Court, 6th July, 1846; Robert Wilde, William S. Buckner, Thomas Woodford, Edwar Thornton, Executor of John Thornton, deceased, M. Buckner, Wm. I. Dickinson, and Aaron Chorole

The defendant, Wm. S. Euckner, not having ea July 14-cw2m JOHN L. PENDLETON, C

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At a Superior of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held are pitol in the City of Richmond, June 25th, 184
Peter Hawkins, Joseph Hawkins and Naya Hawkins, Plaint
against
Berjamin Sheppard, late Sheriff of Henrico or

and, as such, administrator of Cassar Ha ceased, Ann G. Carter, administratix of Carter, deceased, Peter Shenpard, Rosam and William Sheppard, children and he Sheppard, who was Mary Hawkins. Are and Martha his wife, who was Martha Rose Hawkins and Martha Hawkins, infant age of twenty are years, by Nathanie P. Rose Hawkins and Martha Hawkins, Ditanted age of twenty-one years, by Antiance P. Hor guardian, assigned to defer d them in this said Hawkins and Frederick Marx, administrator Sheppard, sometimes called Mary Hawkins Hawkins and of Betsey Hawkins.

This cause came on this day, by consent oparties by their counsel respectively, and of defendants by their guardian ad lifetime to upon the bill not damended bill of the physics of all the defendants to the said in tons to those answers and exhibits field.

1N CHANCERY.—Viscisia:—At a Superior Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held alpitol, in the City of Richmond, on the 24th day of 1846:
William Brand, David Huckstep and Fanny his William H. Timberlake and Matilda his wife, him Brand, Robert Brand, Junor, Amelo Brand, Brand, Joseph C. Brand, George C. Brand, and R. Brand, the last five of whom are infants under Read, Joseph C. Brand, George C. Brand, and R. Brand, the last five of whom are infants under the property of the property and sue by Amelia Brand. age of twenty-one years, and sue by Amelia Brand mother and next friend, James M. Williams and Bliza his wife. Benjamin F. Brand, and Henry H berlake and Mary his wife.

against
against
Eliza L. Cren-haw, in her own right, and as M
nistratits of the Estate of Edmund B. Crenslaw,
ceased, and as Administratits de Louis non will
will annexed, of Benjamin Brand, decised J.
Brand, Chiles Brand, Sunh Robertson, Famil Bra
Rogers and Eliza his wife, William S. Fami
and the Trustees of the General Assembly the Fu
byterian Church in the United States of American The defendant, Eliza L. Crensbaw.

The defendant, Eliza L. Crensbaw, by taking day, with the leave of the Court, filed her any bill of the plaintiffs, to which answer the percounsel, replied generally. Whereupon, came on by consent of the plaintiffs, and of its fendant, to be heard as to her upon the hill answer, the replication thereto, and the sain and was argued by Counsel; on consideration it appearing that more than two years have eithe qualification of Edmund B. Crenshaw as of Benjamia Brand, deceased, the Court, on cition of the plaintiffs, doth order and requiressons who may have claims against the said. persons who may have claims against t Brand shall exhibit the same for settle

persons who may have claims against the stand shall exhibit the same for settlement before that B. Potitaux, one of the Commissioners of Court, within the period of three marine and him py of this order he published for eight weeking a Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Whig, wor in Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Whig, wor in a set of the court L IVERPOOL FINE AND GROUND ALUM SALT.—3,000 sacks Liverpool

Blown Salt. 1,000 sacks Ground Alum Salt.

Cargo of ship "Macedonia," from LiverFoot For sale by JNO. A. LANGASTER 4 CO. June 15-w8w